

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 52

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN
OPERA—ROBERTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—LITTLE BASKFISH.

HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street—
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GARDEN.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—PUT OF THE PETRI-
COAT—FAMILY JARS.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—FEMALE DETECTIVE—
TOMMY BROWN—THE NEW BOATMAN.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—
REVENUE OF NEW YORK.BANDYARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-
way and 10th street—THE LITTLE GARDEN.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—GYMNASIUM,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 10th Broadway—HANCOCK COM-
MUNION TROUPE AND MINISTERS' CHURCH.KELLY & LEON'S MINISTERS, 10th Broadway—SONGS,
DANCES, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.—GRAND DUET.SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS, 10th Broadway—TRIUM-
PHANT PASTORAL, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.TORY PASTORAL OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINISTERS, &c.RUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway—
Ballet, Farce, Pantomime, &c.BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street—THE
PIZZA, Maltese at 2.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

MR. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
THE HIDDEN LAND.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—ETHIOPIAN
MINISTERS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—OUR
AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

New York, Friday, February 21, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes-
terday evening, February 20.The Austrian government officially warns the clergy
against "fomenting discontent."The English captives in Abyssinia are reported in
good health and "safe."Bishop Colenso has gained his great Church property
suit at the Cape of Good Hope.Consols 92 in London. Five-twenty 72½; a 72½ in
London, and 70 & 75 in Frankfurt. Renten strong and
advanced in Paris.Cotton active at an advance of one-eighth of a penny,
middling uplands closing at 10½ pence. Breadstuffs
quiet and steady. Provisions lower.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced provid-
ing for the retirement of volunteer officers on the same
conditions as if serving in the regular army, and for the
settlement of paymasters' accounts. A bill for the
establishment of a national mining school was reported.The reconstruction question was then debated at some
length, and, with the understanding that the Recon-
struction bill at present being considered shall be passed
to-day, the Senate adjourned.In the House a resolution was adopted to inquire into
the receipts of Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the Port
of New York. Bills were reported to regulate the dis-
posal of lands granted to aid in construction of rail-
roads, which provide that all lands heretofore
granted shall be sold to actual settlers at
not exceeding \$2.50 per acre, the proceeds to be
paid to the railroad companies, relative to
the naturalization of sailors in the naval and marine
services; a large number in relation to pensions, and one
for the removal of political disabilities. A report from
the Committee on Southern Railroads was received,
closing with a resolution, which was adopted, calling for
a committee to examine into the subject of mail con-
tracts and the charges of corruption connected therewith.
After some discussion upon the sales of ten-year
bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury the House went
into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation
bill. After debate the committee rose and the bill was
passed by yeas 67, nays 22. A resolution was
reported looking to the amendment of the Internal
Revenue laws, and the House adjourned.

THE CITY.

The Committee on Cities and the Committee on Com-
merce and Navigation of the State Legislature yesterday
visited the quarantine stations in the harbor on a tour
of inspection. The Committee on Privileges and Elec-
tions accompanied them, as well as several other invited
guests. They proceeded to the quarantine station
Andrew Fischer, under the care of Dr. Swinburne, to
Red Hook, Quarantine landing, S. I., and thence to the
quarantine station Illinois, in Gravesend bay. The
next point visited was the new midwater station in the
lower bay, which was the main object of the trip. The
committee, after fully investigating the work, partook
of a collation provided by the Health Commissioners, at
which numerous speeches were made.The National Board of Fire Underwriters held their
last session yesterday, and adopted resolutions recom-
mending the appointment of a committee to collect and
collate insurance statistics, urging Legislatures to pass
laws punishing as perjury all false swearing as to in-
surance losses, approval of the working of the Metro-
politan Fire Department, and requesting the abolition
of the tax of one and a half per cent upon the gross
receipts of fire insurance companies, a committee of
three being appointed to proceed to Washington and lay
the last resolution before Congress. A report deprecating
hasty payment of losses and recommending a rigid
investigation prior to their payment was debated at
some length and adopted. The time of annual meet-
ing was fixed for the third Wednesday in April, 1869.The case of the United States vs. 1,200 quarter casks
of sherry wine, known as the "great sherry case,"
was commenced yesterday in the United States
District Court, before Judge Ingraham. In the case of
the United States vs. a distillery in Forty-fifth street,
and contiguous rectifying establishment a verdict was
rendered condemning certain utensils to forfeiture. The
merits of the case being admittedly in favor of the
claimants, they have applied to the Secretary of the
Treasury for a remission of the forfeiture.In the Superior Court yesterday an important deci-
sion was delivered by Judge McCune in the case of Nelson
Smith vs. the Mayor &c. The case originated in a
claim for compensation for services rendered by plain-
tiff as attorney and counselor to the Corporation, which
claim the Corporation refused to liquidate, on the
ground that no money was appropriated for such object.
The issue involved the constitutionality of the Tax Levy
law. The judge decided the tenth section of said act
unconstitutional and void, and therefore gave judgment
in favor of the plaintiff.Judge Blatchford will hear motions in the United
States District Court in bankruptcy on Saturday next,
Washington's Birthday. The District Clerk's office will
be open.The jury in the case of the people, &c. vs. Richard
Connel, indicted for the murder of William Connel, in
Hayward street, on the 4th of January last, was dis-
charged yesterday, being unable to agree upon a ver-
dict, although they had been in deliberation twenty-five
hours.A writ of peremptory mandamus has been issued by
Judge Barnard, on the petition of Frederick Creighton,
a newspaper reporter, directing Charles Sherrington, Register
of Kings county, to permit the inspection of the deeds
deposited in his office on the day on which they are received
for such inspection is applied for.The Brazilian mail steamship South America, Captain
Knappagang, will sail from pier 48 North river at three
P. M. on Saturday, 22d instant, for St. Thomas and Rio
Janeiro, touching at Pernambuco, Para and Bahia.The Black Star line steamship Montgomery, Captain
Lyon, will sail for Savannah, Ga., at three P. M. on
Saturday, 22d instant, from pier 13 North river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the arrival of the steamer Arizona from Aspin-
wall we have later advices from Panama and Belize.The Colombian government was endeavoring to regain
the war revenues appropriated by the several Statesand by individuals during the recent revolutions. Re-
liable private information leads to the belief that the
revolution in Totima is about at an end.The President yesterday afternoon received, through
General Grant, General Sherman's letter declining to
accept the command of the new Military Division of the
Atlantic, and that portion of the order assigning him to
the new position and relieving him from his present
command was revoked.The Indiana Republican State Convention met in In-
dianapolis yesterday, and adopted resolutions endorsing
General Grant and Speaker Colfax for President and
Vice President. The present Governor, Conrad Baker,
was re-nominated.The New Jersey Assembly yesterday adopted the resolu-
tion, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, with-
drawing the consent of the State to the ratification of
the Constitutional Amendment.In the Constitutional Convention yesterday several
additional sections were added to the finance article and
it was recommended for final engrossment, as was the
article on salt springs. A resolution was offered to
appoint a committee of ten to prepare an address to the
people of the State upon the proposed changes in the
constitution.The Virginia Convention yesterday declared Mr.
Manly, the successful conservative competitor of John
Minor Botts, ineligible to a seat.In the Florida Convention yesterday the late Presi-
dent and a colored delegate were expelled. They im-
mediately started for Washington with the constitution
adopted by their faction. A negro mass meeting was
held in Tallahassee on Wednesday night, at which
violent speeches were made by expelled members of the
Convention, denouncing any constitution except that
passed by the minority.In the North Carolina Convention yesterday a report
was adopted fixing the boundaries of the Congressional
districts. The only changes made are that New Hanover
county has been placed in the Third district and Sterling
in the Fifth.The Tax Collector of the State of Georgia was yester-
day arrested by the military. He refused to give up the
records of the money.A Cincinnati dispatch states that navigation is now
open from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.Progress of Popular Ideas—England Again
in Revolutionary Action.No nation occupying a prominent position in
the modern world has passed through so many
revolutions as England, nor would any
existing nation be so completely justified in
claiming that each successive revolution had
proved a positive gain. The first great revolu-
tion (not to go too far back), the effects of
which must still be included in the positive
blessings enjoyed by every branch of the
Anglo-Saxon family, wherever in any part of
the world their lot has been cast, was that
which took place in 1215, when the privileges
of Magna Charta were wrung from the reluctant,
unprincipled, but helpless King John. To
Magna Charta more than to any other instru-
ment are due the liberties now enjoyed by
every people to whom the English language
has become the mother tongue. This large
family now includes not only the British
Isles, but the United States of America, the
new Dominion, Australasia, colonies in Asia
and Africa and in numberless islands of the
sea. It would form, indeed, the theme of a
curious as well as instructive essay, how
almost all that can properly be called liberty
as an existing thing in the modern world
flows from the same rich fountainhead.
The descendants of the Englishmen of that
day, and those who in any part of the
world have inherited their principles, have
never forgotten the rights which were then
nobly won, and have seldom been slow to gird
themselves afresh for the fight when these
rights have been threatened or invaded. It is
our object in what follows to confine our atten-
tion exclusively to England; and it is not, as
we think, too much to say that to the main-
tenance or expansion of the principles of Magna
Charta all subsequent revolutions are trace-
able.The Revolution which took place in the reign
of Henry the Eighth, and which is ordinarily
spoken of as the Reformation, ranks next in
order. It would not be difficult to show,
though the interval was long between, that this
religious revolution naturally flowed from the
more secular revolution which had preceded.
The revolution which took place under Henry
the Eighth resulted in a larger expansion of the
liberal sentiment and diffused over a larger
area the love of liberal principles. The suc-
cess of this revolution was by no means assured
at the death of Henry, although his strong will
during his lifetime was powerful in holding the
reactionary forces in check. The reaction was
terrible during the reign of the Bloody Mary;
but the Reformation principles which were
fostered during the long and prosperous
reign of Elizabeth could never again be
overturned or resisted. Liberty at the
close of the reign of the Maiden Queen was a
larger thing in itself and rested on a broader
and stronger foundation than at any former
period. On the whole, perhaps, though no
constitutional progress was made, liberty was
a gain by the reign of the First Stuart, the
Scottish "James" and would-be Solomon of
his time.At the time that Charles the First ascended
the throne liberty had become a vast and
powerful unit in English society. Intelligence
had grown and spread over a wider area,
and liberal principles had grown and spread
with intelligence. The English people knew
they had rights, and they were prepared to defend
them. Nay, more; the inactivity of James'
reign had developed grievances, and the peo-
ple had become impatient to have these griev-
ances removed. It was the misfortune of
Charles that he did not understand the country
he was called upon to govern, or it was his
sin that he would not understand it. With
stupid notions of divine right, partly inher-
ited from his father, and following the advice of
unprincipled but servile counsellors, he set him-
self in opposition to principles which for cen-
turies had grown with the growth and
strengthened with the strength of the nation.
He held the penalty with his life. Liberty was
too strong for despotic Charles. Whatever may
have been the errors of the party who now
succeeded to power, however the Common-
wealth may have proved a failure, this, at
least, must be admitted: that the people had
discovered their strength—a strength which
had proved useful, and which might prove use-
ful again. The restoration of Charles was a re-
action which was natural enough in the circum-
stances, as might easily be shown; but if
Charles had been as opinionative and as self-
asserting as the other members of his House
his reign would never have been tolerated.
The truth of this last assertion is manifest when
we remember the stirring events of the subse-
quent reign. The conduct of the Second James
proved that he had learned nothing from the
misfortunes of his family. Blind alike to his
father's folly and to his father's fate, and
stupidly ambitious to imitate the rôle of the
Grand Monarque, who, by the revocation of
the edict of Nantes and by other measures,
crushed out the ascendancy of the Frenchpeople, James fanned into fresh life the smould-
ering elements of rebellion; and the year
1688, with James an exile and a pauper, and
a stranger on the throne of England, witnessed
the termination of the struggle which com-
menced when Charles the First ascended the
throne, and the third and perhaps grandest
triumph of liberalism in England.It has never since been possible—it can
never again be possible—for an English mon-
arch to set himself, on constitutional questions,
in opposition to the will of the nation. Much
however, as the revolution of 1688 did for
England and for English liberty, it still left the
edifice—to use a modern expression—unfin-
ished. It was a revolution conducted too
exclusively by and in the interests of the
nobles. It introduced new elements which
proved injurious in the last degree to the
English workingman, among which we may
mention certain financial theories brought
over by William from Holland. The financial
regulations of England from that time till the
present have had but one tendency, and that
has been to make the rich richer and the poor
poorer. The landholders have more and more
monopolized the land and the bankers have
more and more monopolized the gold. The
Reform bill of 1832 partially, but only partially,
cured this evil. It was a relief, but it was
only a temporary relief. The new Reform
bill which is just passing into a law is of a
much more sweeping kind, and it will cer-
tainly work a more effectual cure. Much,
however, as it will do, it is not to be consid-
ered a final measure. The struggle will go
on with ever-increasing force. Disraeli, Stan-
ley, Gladstone, Bright and the rest of them,
will be found too slow and will be com-
pelled to give place to other and more
daring minds. Liberalism will continue
to be in the ascendant; the people will go on
adling victory to victory, and some other
adventurous son of Israel may have the honor
of crowning the popular edifice, or rather of
bringing to a close the fourth great English
revolution.

More Papers.

The growth of newspapers in New York is
something wonderful. There are already about
a dozen morning journals and we know not
how many evening journals. One would sup-
pose that the public mind is overglutted with
newspapers, yet the cry is "Still they come."
Another paper, it appears, is now about to be
started under the auspices of a gentleman who
once edited the *Albion*—an Anglo-Saxon journal
of the purest water, the reflex of all that is
refined, elegant and aristocratic in London
society, the court included, with a strong leaven
of English policy carefully intermixed with what
purports to be American statesmanship, but
the former largely overlapping the latter. The
new paper is to be conducted after the manner
of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It is, of course, to be
highly literary in its tone, according to the
model. Mr. Young, having recently visited
England since his disconnection with the
Albion, returns brightened up and polished, and
completely educated upon the point as to how
a good English newspaper ought to be con-
ducted in America. Therefore we may look
forward to a grand eclipse of the *Albion*, and
the rise of a new sun that will revivify all the
interests of Great Britain, Alabama claims in-
cluded, under the magic influence of Downing
street. Whether the new enterprise is going to
be a success we cannot say, but as it is to be an
evening paper, with an exalted literary tone, it
may do serious damage to certain other even-
ing papers which occupy the same walk in post-
meridian journalism.THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HELPING THEM-
SELVES.—At the last meeting of the Board of
Supervisors the principal business which occu-
pied the attention of the worthy dispensers of
the public money was increasing salaries and
creating new offices. One would have thought
that the burden of taxation under which the
unhappy taxpayers of this city groan had
already reached a limit large enough to satisfy
the rapacity of the most insatiable municipal
harry; but as long as political friends and
supporters are to be rewarded, and the metro-
politan goose is to be plucked with impunity,
we must not expect for a moment that the idea
of retrenchment will enter the minds of those
who control the city treasury. Yet we may
come to the "last feather that breaks the
camel's back," and the mountain of debt under
which the poor, patient metropolis trudges
along may yet overwhelm the parties who are
busily engaged in heaping it on. There is a
limit to all human forbearance, no matter how
far it may be capable of being stretched, and
the worthy Board of Supervisors may find their
system of expansion perilous in the extreme
when the unavoidable crash comes.DISTURBANCES AT THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.—
Almost every piece of intelligence we receive
from the conventions being held in the Southern
cities conveys some story of turbulence and
brute violence. The last affair of this kind
occurred in Tallahassee, Fla., the day before
yesterday. A disturbance took place in the
Convention, a mere conflict of words; but it
was settled after the adjournment by a physical
force demonstration out of doors among the
negro delegates, in which one man was shot
and a good number were arrested by the police.
This is the incipient bud and blossom of negro
rule which is one day to bear terrible fruits if
the present radical legislation is to be main-
tained. When power is placed in the hands of
a barbarous element of society what can we
expect but violence and bloodshed? It must be
remarked, however, that the conflict in most of
these cases is not between the whites and
blacks, but between the unfortunate negroes
themselves, deluded and elated as they are by
the possession of power which they are wholly
incompetent to use in any other way than in
accordance with their barbaric instincts.PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—THOCHER
IN JERUSALEM.—Our cable despatch from Ber-
lin which appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday,
relating to the trouble in Jerusalem, we do not
profess fully to understand. To us it appears
to be valuable chiefly for two reasons. First,
it illustrates the old theory that a woman is at
the bottom of all difficulty; and, second, that
a circumlocution government such as that
which now exists in North Germany is in cer-
tain circumstances extremely awkward. A
beautiful Jewess is at the bottom of the whole
affair. Redress is sought from Prussia; but
Prussia—whether from terror at the name of
the great republic we know not—shifts the
responsibility over to the shoulders of the
North German Confederation. We may hear
more of the affair.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Ruinous Character of Its Management.

The Western Union Telegraph Company
claims that it possesses assets to the amount of
forty-eight million dollars, against forty-six
million dollars liabilities. The main item in
these assets is the sum of forty-six million
eight hundred thousand dollars, which the
Executive Committee calculate as the value
of the telegraph lines and equipments. The
balance is composed of such unsubstantial
property as stock in their own company,
doubtful debts and bills receivable, with the
exception of one hundred and forty thousand
dollars' worth of real estate—mortgaged for
fifteen thousand dollars—and one hundred and
fifty thousand dollars cash. We have already
shown that the value of nearly forty-seven
million dollars placed upon the property
of the company is altogether fictitious, and
that on a liberal calculation the whole of the
lines, equipments and franchises owned by the
Western Union are in fact worth less than
thirteen million dollars.These statements do not rest upon mere as-
sertion. The estimate of the company is based
on the amount of the capital stock, which is
forty-one millions, represented by four hun-
dred and ten thousand shares of one hundred
dollars each. This amount has been reached,
not in a legitimate manner, but by repeated
waterings of the stock and the purchase and
consolidation of other lines, sometimes con-
necting and sometimes competing, on terms
enormously above their actual value. The
company commenced in 1851 with three hun-
dred and sixty thousand dollars capital and
six hundred miles of telegraph line from Buf-
falo to Louisville, by way of Cleveland, Colum-
bus and Cincinnati. The stock was watered
on two occasions between that time and May,
1864, by doubling it up from three to six mil-
lions and from eleven to twenty-two million
dollars, the directors' own statement being
that this questionable policy was adopted to
lower the then high value of the stock. Be-
tween March, 1863, and May, 1864, the
capital stock was increased five million
dollars by the purchase and consolida-
tion of the New York and Mississippi
Printing line, which embraced the Erie and
Michigan route, the Atlantic and Ohio, and the
New York, Albany and Buffalo lines, consist-
ing of less than two thousand miles of route.
The stock of the Western Union, when this
additional five millions was issued, sold at one
hundred and fifty to two hundred; and the
price paid for the New York and Mississippi
line was, therefore, equal to seven millions and
a half in cash at the minimum price of the
stock. The real value of the line was
less than one million and a half dollars on a
liberal calculation.Instances of similar purchase of lines at
prices enormously above their actual value are
numerous all through the history of the com-
pany, but we need only refer to one or two
more. The recent report of the Executive
Committee shows that in 1866 the capital stock
of the Western Union was increased nearly
twenty million dollars by the following three
operations:—

By issue of United States Pacific lines..... \$3,333,300

By consolidation with United States Telegraph

Company..... 3,845,800

By consolidation with American Telegraph

Company..... 11,818,800

The issue of thirty-three thousand three

hundred and thirty-three shares of new Western

Union stock to buy the United States Pacific

lines was a gross fraud upon the stockholders

of the former company. Little or no work had

been done upon the Pacific line, and very little

money had been spent by those interested in

the project. It was simply voting away so

much of the property of the Western Union

stockholders for the privilege of con-

structing a line. The consolidation of the

American Telegraph Company was equally

improvident. The nominal capital of the

American was four million dollars, having been

watered from two millions in 1860. When con-

solidated with the Western Union it operated

in all eight thousand seven hundred miles of

route and thirteen thousand miles of wire, a

large proportion of which was only leased, and

not owned by the company. The actual value

of its lines, owned and leased, at the time of

consolidation was less than two million dol-

lars. For that amount new lines throughout

the company's routes could have been con-

structed and equipped, and yet to absorb the

old lines the stockholders of the Western Union

had to issue and pay out nearly twelve million

dollars of their own stock.

These facts are sufficient to show how it is

that the capital stock of the Western Union

has been inflated to forty-one million dollars

and to prove that the asset of forty-seven mil-

lion dollars, based upon the pretended value of

the lines, equipments and franchises owned by

the company, is altogether fictitious. It has

nothing to substantiate it and no foundation in

fact. Upon any such valuation the company

is the merest bubble, and nothing but the

most reckless management would

ever have suffered an enterprise which

could be completed and operated with twelve

or fifteen million dollars capital to be inflated

to the extent of forty-one millions. It is ques-

tionable whether the officers of the company

had any legal right to make these consolida-

tions, and their action certainly affords ground

for a searching investigation. That the stock-

holders—every one of whom is personally

liable for all the debts and liabilities of the

company to the extent of one-fourth of the

stock he holds in his possession—have derived

no benefit, but only injury, from the policy

pursued by the management is evident. That

policy has resulted in destroying two-thirds of

the value of their stock already, with the cer-

tainty of a greater depreciation. Before these

consolidations, purchases and watering of stock

prevailed, all the telegraph lines were paying

handsomely and making money for the stock-

holders. Telegraphing then was in its infancy.

At this time, when the business of telegraph-

ing has multiplied a hundredfold; when the press

is paying an enormous amount annually to the

lines for news reports; when the gross receipts

of the Western Union reach ten million dollars

in eighteen months, the stockholders of that

company, under its present management, get

not one cent of dividend, and the stock tum-

bles down from one hundred to thirty-three.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN ABYSSINIA.—OUR

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—The correspondence

which appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, from

the pen of our special correspondent at the

headquarters of the British army in Abyssinia,

sets at rest two questions which are not with-

out interest to the American public. It is no

longer possible to say of the press of the

United States as compared with that of Europe,
of the press of New York as compared with
that of London, that it is deficient either in
enterprise or in literary ability. For the first
time we now really know something of Abyss-
inia, of the country as a whole, of its soil, of
its climate, of its products, of its inhabitants
and of their manners, customs and institu-
tions. Our future correspondence is certain to
be more and more interesting.

His Tyng on Little Tyng—A Heavy Scold.

Unfortunately for the dignity of churchmen,
and even the respect due toward the Church,
the great case of Boggs and Stubbs versus
Tyng and Tyng was gone over again on Wed-
nesday night in the pulpit, the orator being the
father of the juvenile delinquent recently on
trial. Dr. Tyng the elder had, it seems, writ-
ten what he supposed to be a scathing review
of the whole case, which he intended to deliver
in court as one of the counsel for his son; but
the court adopted a rule that shut him out.
He was not, however, to be silenced in that
easy way. He could not afford to let his
words die. His finely rounded sentences, his
bitter irony, his well pondered invective
should not, as he fancied, be lost, and he car-
ried it all into his own church, and desecrated
the temple of God by making its walls re-echo
the utterances of passion and spleen. In the
court that recently tried this case it went
low enough; but in the pulpit of
Dr. Tyng it went lower still; for the reverend
Doctor did not pretend to argue
the case—he merely berated his opponent—
merely indul